

School of Law from 1950–52 aboard the aircraft carrier USS *Saipan*. He returned to the University of Alabama School of Law where he served as a member of the Board of Editors of the Alabama Law Review and graduated in 1953.

He married Marilyn Jean Stikes in 1949 and they have five children and nine grandchildren. Two of his sons, Rick and Jim, are following in their father's footsteps as practicing lawyers in the Mobile area.

After law school, Judge Vollmer worked several years for State Farm Insurance Company prior to joining the law firm of Pillans, Reams, Tappan, Wood and Roberts in 1956. He engaged in an active practice in State and Federal courts where he won the respect of his fellow lawyers and jurists before whom he appeared.

He was a charter member of the American Board of Trial Advocates, serving as president of the Alabama Chapter in 1984–85, and was serving as president of the Mobile Bar Association at the time of his appointment to the Federal bench.

In 1990, President George H.W. Bush nominated him to the district bench for the Southern District of Alabama, where he began his career on June 18, 1990, taking senior status on December 31, 2000. He had a strong work ethic and he demanded the same of the lawyers who appeared before him. He never failed to offer his assistance with a congested court docket during times when the Southern District of Alabama did not have its full complement of active judges. Even upon taking senior status, and with failing health, he was always available if the workload demanded it.

Judge Vollmer was not just somebody who worked in the courthouse. Although he loved the law, he knew the love of family came before work, and was deeply concerned about the personal well-being of all the courthouse family with whom he worked, often going out of his way to inquire into their well-being. As U.S. District Judge William Steele has noted, he had a bright and warm presence with a quick smile and laugh. His positive spirit has made the U.S. Courthouse in Mobile a wonderful place to work.

Widely esteemed as a jurist, respected by all who appeared before him, he brought to the bench a sincere quality of humility, love of the law, patience, personal integrity and genuine faith. As was said in the opening prayer at his investiture ceremony, "Justice and justice alone shall be your aim." It can now be said with certitude that Judge Vollmer spent his career dispensing justice fairly and impartially. I had the honor of practicing before Judge Vollmer and to get a direct view of his noble character and humanity. He cared deeply for the unfortunate, was pained to see young people be sentenced to long jail terms though he did his duty. In addition, he was a generous affirmer and true mentor for

many. I vividly remember him calling me into his office and encouraging me to consider a race for attorney general of Alabama. I knew his judgment and insight was good and that he had a valuable perspective. That advice meant a great deal to me. I respected his judgment and knew his comments were given with my interests in mind. Such human touches have meant much to many others.

Judge Vollmer served in an exceptional court. The U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Alabama has a great record of integrity, industry, legal skill and collegiality. He received an illustrious tradition and passed it on even brighter.

Judge Vollmer died at his home in Mobile on March 20, 2003. He leaves a legacy of always seeking to do what is just and fair and right. ♦

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session the PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting a nomination which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(The nomination received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT THAT TERMINATES THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY DESCRIBED AND DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 12865 OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1993, WITH RESPECT TO THE ACTIONS AND POLICIES OF THE NATIONAL UNION FOR TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA (UNITA) AND REVOKES THAT ORDER, EXECUTIVE ORDER 13069 OF DECEMBER 12, 1997, AND EXECUTIVE ORDER 13098 OF AUGUST 18, 1998—PM 31

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1622, I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order (the "Order"), that terminates the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 12865 of September 26, 1993, with respect to the actions and policies of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and revokes that order, Executive Order 13069 of December 12, 1997, and Executive Order 13098 of August 18, 1998.

The Order will have the effect of lifting the sanctions imposed on UNITA in Executive Orders 12865, 13069, and 13098. These trade and financial sanctions were imposed to support international efforts to force UNITA to abandon armed conflict and return to the peace process outlined in the Lusaka Protocol, as reflected in United Nations Security Council Resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997), and 1173 (1998).

The death of UNITA leaders Jonas Savimbi in February 2002 enabled the Angolan government and UNITA to sign the Luena Memorandum of Understanding on April 4, 2002. This agreement established an immediate ceasefire and called for UNITA's return to the peace process laid out in the 1994 Lusaka Protocol. In accordance therewith, UNITA quartered all its military personnel in established reception areas and handed its remaining arms over to the Angolan government. In September 2002, the Angolan government and UNITA reestablished the Lusaka Protocol's Joint Commission to resolve outstanding political issues. On November 21, 2002, the Angolan government and UNITA declared the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol fully implemented and called for the lifting of sanctions on UNITA imposed by the United Nations Security Council.

With the successful implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and the demilitarization of UNITA, the circumstances that led to the declaration of a national emergency on September 26, 1993, have been resolved. The actions and policies of UNITA no longer pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1448 (2002) lifted the measures imposed pursuant to prior U.N. Security Council resolutions related to UNITA. The continuation of sanctions imposed by Executive Orders 12865, 13069, and 13098 would have a prejudicial effect on the development of UNITA as an opposition political party, and therefore, on democratization in Angola. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to terminate the national emergency with respect to UNITA and to lift the sanctions that have been used to apply economic pressure on UNITA.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive Order I have issued. This Order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on May 7, 2003.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 6, 2003.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 1:28 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1596. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2318 Woodson Road in St. Louis, Missouri, as the "Timothy Michael Gaffney Post Office